F-2-79

Knoxville Historic District

Architectural Survey File

This is the architectural survey file for this MIHP record. The survey file is organized reverse-chronological (that is, with the latest material on top). It contains all MIHP inventory forms, National Register nomination forms, determinations of eligibility (DOE) forms, and accompanying documentation such as photographs and maps.

Users should be aware that additional undigitized material about this property may be found in on-site architectural reports, copies of HABS/HAER or other documentation, drawings, and the “vertical files” at the MHT Library in Crownsville. The vertical files may include newspaper clippings, field notes, draft versions of forms and architectural reports, photographs, maps, and drawings. Researchers who need a thorough understanding of this property should plan to visit the MHT Library as part of their research project; look at the MHT web site (mht.maryland.gov) for details about how to make an appointment.

All material is property of the Maryland Historical Trust.

Last Updated: 05-15-2018

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes X
no ___

Property Name: Knoxville Historic District Inventory Number: F-2-79

Address: 130-260 Knoxville Rd; 201-309 Jefferson Pike; 35 City: Knoxville Zip Code: ___

County: Frederick USGS Topographic Map: Harpers Ferry

Owner: Multiple Is the property being evaluated a district? X yes

Tax Parcel Number: ___ Tax Map Number: 91 Tax Account ID Number: ___

Project: Daughtery's Cemetery Circle Stealth Flagpole Agency: FCC

Site visit by MHT staff: X no ___ yes Name: ___ Date: ___

Is the property is located within a historic district? ___ yes X no

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number: ___

NR-listed district ___ yes Eligible district ___ yes Name of District: ___

Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ___ yes ___ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ___ yes

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district) Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible X yes ___ no

Criteria: X A ___ B X C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G ___ None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:
MIHP Form

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

The Knoxville Survey District exemplifies a small town of the period 1840-1941 which developed near major transportation routes, combining some elements of the linear turnpike towns such as Jefferson in their planning, and the concentration of terminal towns such as Brunswick, where development and commercial activity revolves around a central point. In Knoxville, the central point is the junction of two major roads, but is adjacent to the railroad line and the canal, both of which were the primary incentives to the growth of the town. The architecture of the town covers the date period of the late 1840s to about 1941, including brick, frame, and stone vernacular residences, commercial buildings, churches, and schools, and examples of the Queen Anne and Gothic Revival styles in residential and religious architecture. The economic stimuli of the transportation networks is evident in the stores and hotels at the center of the town.

See map for listing of contributing and con-contributing resources.

Prepared by: Janet L. Davis, Frederick County Date Prepared: 11/01/1991

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended X **Eligibility not recommended** ___

Criteria: X A ___ B X C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G ___ None

MHT Comments

The district has been treated as eligible for compliance purposes since 1991.

Tania Georgiou Tully **February 25, 2003**
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

2/27/03
Reviewer, NR Program **Date**

Contributing & Noncontributing Resources

District Name: **Knoxville Historic District** Inventory Number: **F-2-079**

Address	Contributing Resource?	Map	Parcel	Block	Lot	*Inventory No.*
		0091	0000			
lot						
		0091	0017			
lot						
	Contributing	0091	0045			
		0091	0060			
lot						
		0091	0061			
lot						
		0091	0117			
lot						
		0091	0120			
lot						
		0091	0141			
lot						
		0091	0145			
lot						
	Noncontributing	0091	0155			
	Noncontributing	0091	0156			
		0091	0197			
lot						
		0091	0219			
lot						
		0091	0236			
rr						
	Contributing	0091	0151			F-2-22
	Contributing	0091	0135			F-2-25
1308 CEMETERY CIR	Noncontributing	0091	0224			
3501 CEMETERY CIR	Contributing	0091	0129			
3502 CEMETERY CIR	Contributing	0091	0137			F-2-27
3503 CEMETERY CIR	Contributing	0091	0128			
3505 CEMETERY CIR	Contributing	0091	0127			
3507 CEMETERY CIR	Noncontributing	0091	0126			
3507 CEMETERY CIR	Noncontributing	0091	0126		18A	
3508 CEMETERY CIR	Contributing	0091	0136			F-2-26
3509 CEMETERY CIR	Contributing	0091	0125			
3510 CEMETERY CIR	Contributing	0091	0138			
3511 CEMETERY CIR	Contributing	0091	0140			F-2-32
3512 CEMETERY CIR	Contributing	0091	0052			

Contributing & Noncontributing Resources

District Name: **Knoxville Historic District** Inventory Number: **F-2-079**

Address	Contributing Resource?	Map	Parcel	Block	Lot	*Inventory No.*
3513 CEMETERY CIR	Contributing	0091	0124			
3517 CEMETERY CIR	Noncontributing	0091	0123			
3519 CEMETERY CIR	Contributing	0091	0122			
3524 CEMETERY CIR	Noncontributing	0091	0143			
3526 CEMETERY CIR	Contributing	0091	0144			
3527 CEMETERY CIR	Contributing	0091	0121			
3530 CEMETERY CIR	Noncontributing	0091	0147			
3534 CEMETERY CIR	Contributing	0091	0148			
3536 CEMETERY CIR	Contributing	0091	0016			
3538 CEMETERY CIR	Contributing	0091	0119			
3542 CEMETERY CIR	Contributing	0091	0116			
3546 CEMETERY CIR	Noncontributing	0091	0118			
3548 CEMETERY CIR	Contributing	0091	0117			
130 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0091	0139			
130 JEFFERSON PIKE *not evaluated*		0091	0142			
153 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0091	0042			
206 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0091	0134			F-2-24
207 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0091	0154			F-2-31
208 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0091	0133			F-2-23
210 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0091	0132			
213 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0091	0153			
214 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0091	0131			
218 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0091	0236		8	
219 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0091	0204			
220 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0091	0130			
222 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0091	0018			
223 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0091	0152			
228 JEFFERSON PIKE	Contributing	0091	0020			
229 JEFFERSON PIKE	Noncontributing	0091	0152			
203 KNOXVILLE ROAD	Contributing	0091	0088			
205 KNOXVILLE ROAD	Contributing	0091	0089			
209 KNOXVILLE ROAD	Contributing	0091	0090			

Contributing & Noncontributing Resources

District Name: **Knoxville Historic District** Inventory Number: **F-2-079**

Address	Contributing Resource?	Map	Parcel	Block	Lot	*Inventory No.*
209 KNOXVILLE ROAD	Contributing	0091	0090			F-2-29
212 KNOXVILLE ROAD	Contributing	0091	0157			
213 KNOXVILLE ROAD	Contributing	0091	0091			F-2-30
216 KNOXVILLE ROAD	Noncontributing	0091	0064			
217 KNOXVILLE ROAD	Noncontributing	0091	0006			
219 KNOXVILLE ROAD	Contributing	0091	0029			
220 KNOXVILLE ROAD	Contributing	0091	0062			
221 KNOXVILLE ROAD	Contributing	0091	0030			
223 KNOXVILLE ROAD	Noncontributing	0091	0031			
224 KNOXVILLE ROAD	Contributing	0091	0083			
226 KNOXVILLE ROAD	Contributing	0091	0084			
229 KNOXVILLE ROAD	Noncontributing	0091	0097			
230 KNOXVILLE ROAD	Contributing	0091	0085			
234 KNOXVILLE ROAD	Contributing	0091	0158			
238 KNOXVILLE ROAD	Contributing	0091	0159			
240 KNOXVILLE ROAD	Contributing	0091	0160			
242 KNOXVILLE ROAD	Contributing	0091	0080			
243 KNOXVILLE ROAD	Contributing	0091	0095			
244 KNOXVILLE ROAD	Contributing	0091	0161			
245 KNOXVILLE ROAD	Contributing	0091	0094			
250 KNOXVILLE ROAD	Contributing	0091	0162			
251 KNOXVILLE ROAD	Contributing	0091	0203			
255 KNOXVILLE ROAD	Contributing	0091	0093			
256 KNOXVILLE ROAD	Contributing	0091	0053			
257 KNOXVILLE ROAD	Contributing	0091	0092			F-2-103
260 KNOXVILLE ROAD	Contributing	0091	0163			
264 KNOXVILLE ROAD	Contributing	0091	0164			
301 KNOXVILLE ROAD	Noncontributing	0091	0063			
311 KNOXVILLE ROAD	Noncontributing	0091	0046			
3508 S MOUNTAIN ROAD *not evaluated*		0091	0141			
3517 S MOUNTAIN ROAD *not evaluated*		0091	0146			

Printed from Maryland Historical Trust Determinations of Eligibility Database 1/20/2005

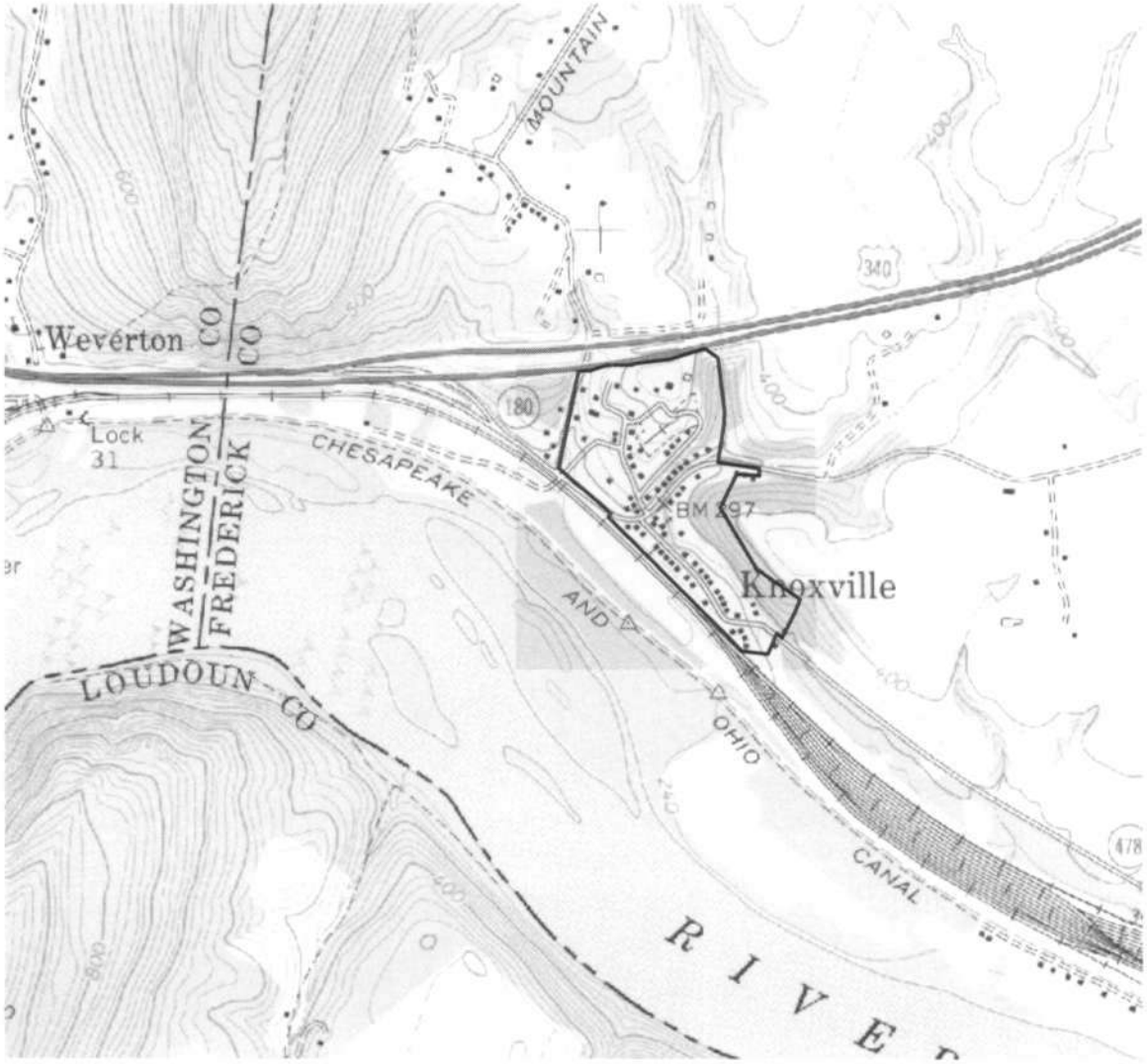
Contributing & Noncontributing Resources

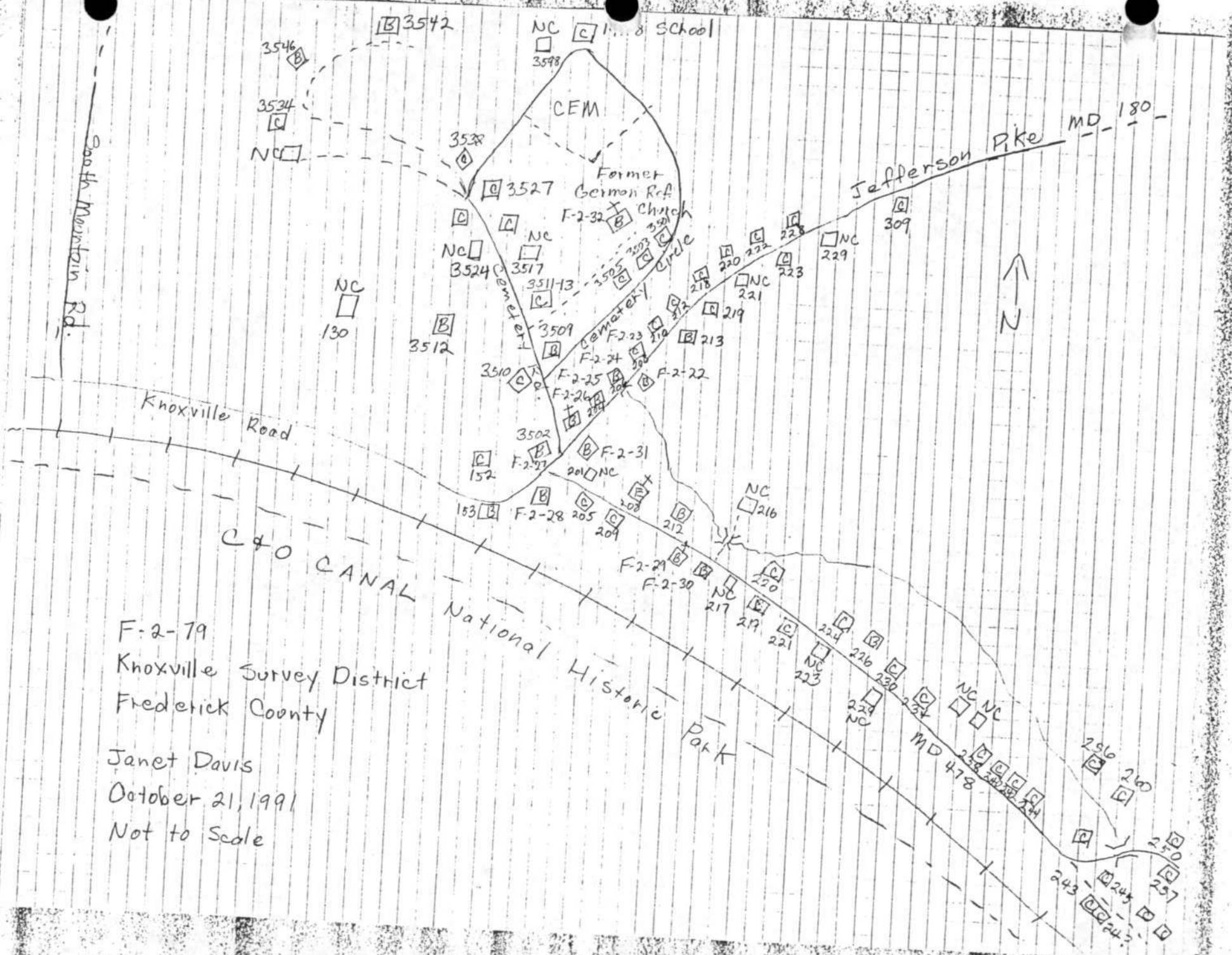
District Name: **Knoxville Historic District** Inventory Number: **F-2-079**

Address	Contributing Resource?	Map	Parcel	Block	Lot	*Inventory No.*
3523 S MOUNTAIN ROAD	Noncontributing	0091	0149			
3529 S MOUNTAIN ROAD *not evaluated*		0091	0150			

Printed from Maryland Historical Trust Determinations of Eligibility Database 1/20/2005

F-2-079
Knoxville Historic District
Frederick County
Harpers Ferry Quadrangle



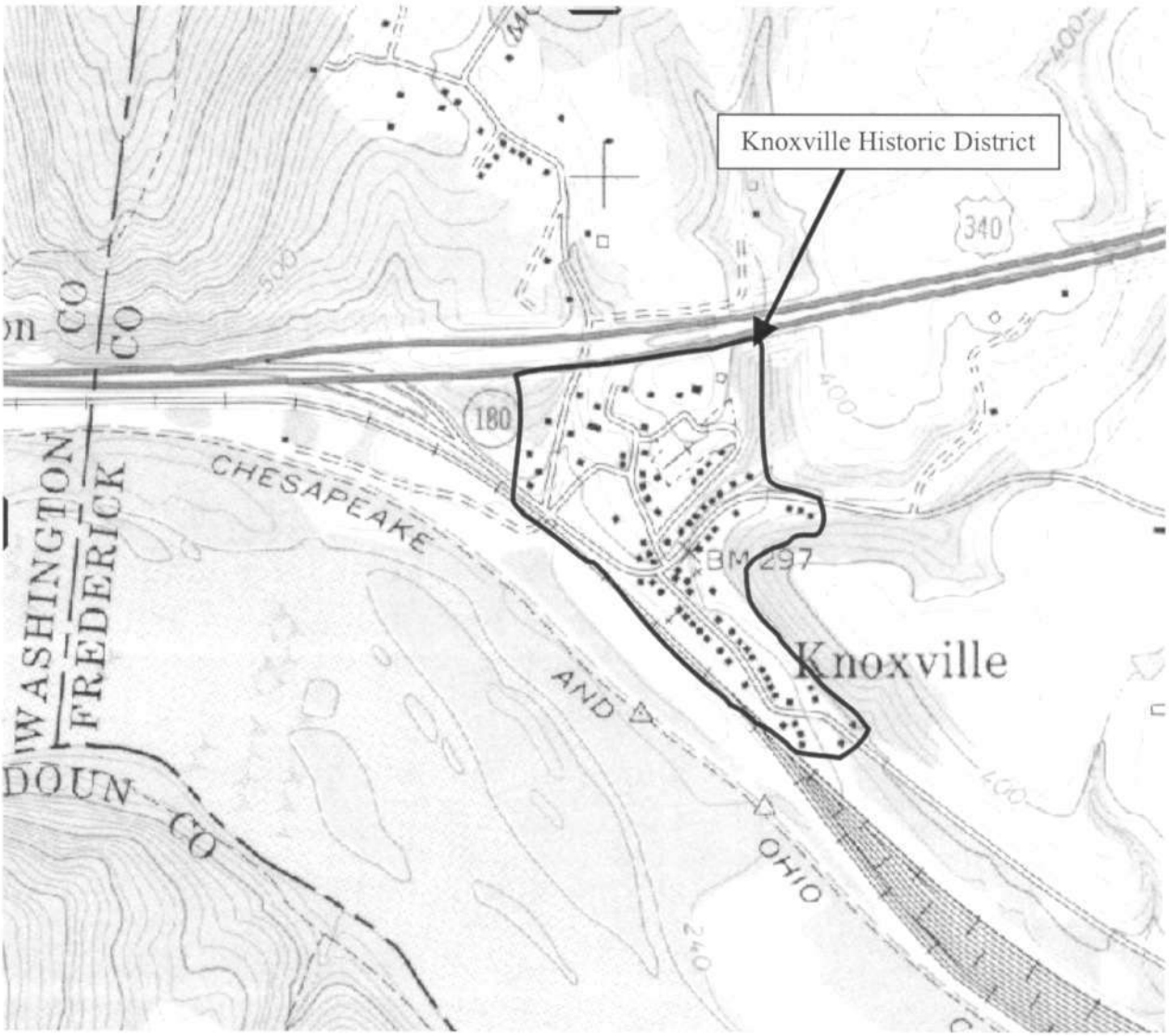


F-2-79
Knoxville Survey District
Frederick County

Janet Davis
October 21, 1991
Not to Scale

F-2-79

F-2-79
Knoxville Historic District
Harper's Ferry Quad



F-2-79
Knoxville Survey District Ca. 1830-1941
Knoxville
Private

The Knoxville Survey District is centered on the intersection of Jefferson Pike and Knoxville Road, where a concentration of commercial, residential, religious, and residential buildings representing the period of about 1840 to about 1900 are located. The district contains approximately 75 acres and 76 principal buildings, of which 63 are contributing resources. The types represented are mostly residential buildings in vernacular forms using stone, brick, and frame. Three historic churches dating from the period 1850 to 1870 are stone and two brick school buildings of 1881 and 1928 are within the district. Two hotels and at least three stores are located near the central intersection, exemplifying the strong influence of the B. & O. Railroad and the C. & O. Canal on the economy of Knoxville from the 1830's to the early 20th century.

F-2-79
Knoxville Survey District
Knoxville
Frederick County

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Georgraphic Organization: Piedmont
(Harford, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Howard, Montgomery Counties, and Baltimore City)

Chronological/Development Period:
Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
Modern Period A.D. 1930 - Present

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes:
Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning
Economic (Commercial)
Social/Educational/Cultural
Transportation

Resource Types:

Category: District

Environment: Village

Function and Use:
Domestic/single dwelling/residence
Domestic/hotel/hotel
Commerce/Trade/department store/general store
Education/school/schoolhouse
Religion/religious structure/church
Religion/church school
Funerary/cemetery/cemetery

Known Design Source: None

M 91

Survey No. F-2-79

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Magi No.

DOE __yes __no

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Knoxville Survey District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 130-260 Knoxville Rd.; 201-309 Jefferson Pike; 3502-3598 Cemetery Rd. ___ not for publication

city, town Knoxville ___ vicinity of congressional district 6th

state Maryland county Frederick

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
X district	___ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
___ building(s)	X private	___ unoccupied	X commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	X private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	X religious
___ object	___ in process	X yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	X not applicable	___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Multiple property owners

street & number telephone no.:

city, town state and zip code

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber

street & number 100 W. Patrick Street folio

city, town Frederick state Maryland 21701

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Frederick Co. Historic Sites Survey, F-2-22-32

date 1980 ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Md. SHPO

city, town Crownsville state Md.

7. Description

Survey No. F-2-79

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	X original site
X good	___ ruins	X altered	___ moved date of move _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 63

The Knoxville Survey District consists of 76 principal structures, of which 63 (83%) are contributing resources. The district encompasses the most concentrated part of the village of Knoxville, centering on the intersection of Jefferson Pike (MD 180) with Knoxville Road (MD 478). The district includes parts of the 100-300 blocks on Jefferson Pike and the 100-200 blocks on Knoxville Road, as well as two circular streets, Cemetery Road and Cemetery Circle entirely within the district. The village is laid out along the former Baltimore and Ohio Railroad line, now CSX paralleling the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park on the north side of the Potomac River at the extreme southwest corner of Frederick County, Maryland. The town was founded about 1830 as a result of the concentration of transportation and economic activity brought about by the simultaneous construction of both the railroad and canal. Developing through the mid and late 19th century, much of the industrial and commercial activity of the town was concentrated between Knoxville Road and the railroad line. Most of this area was devastated in a flood in the mid-1880's, and development thereafter remained along the major routes meeting in the center of the town and on the hillside just northwest of the intersection of the two main roads.

The principal resource type in the survey district is residential. The typical house in Knoxville dates from about 1850-1890. A few are of the period 1830-40. Nearly all are vernacular buildings with stylistic influences of the Greek Revival although two houses are in the Queen Anne style of about 1875-90. The materials are brick, stone, and frame, with log structure possible in rear wings and small outbuildings, although no exterior log materials were seen in the current survey. The most common design is a two-story, three-bay frame house with a one-story porch and often a cross gable feature in the main elevation. Exterior materials are mostly asbestos shingles, vinyl, aluminum, or other modern siding. The roofs are often standing seam metal or composition, but the buildings of the late 19th century usually had patterned slate; a few of this type survive. The commercial structures are two hotels and three stores, one of which remains in at least partial commercial use. The hotels face each other across Jefferson Pike near the strategic center of town and the stores are also in this vicinity. The hotels are three story stone buildings with multiple-bay facades and two or three story porches. The stores are stone and frame, mostly dating from about 1850 to 1870. Both the hotels are either occupied as apartment houses or in the process of rehabilitation for apartment house use. One 1870 store is unoccupied, the second is being renovated for use by a neighboring church as an education center, and the third is partially residential and partially a contracting firm. There are four churches in the district. The 1851 stone German Reformed Church is now a private residence, but retains most of the features of its religious use. The Trinity Lutheran Church of about 1875 is also stone and has a frame Sunday school building of about 1880-90. The former Methodist Episcopal Church is now Mt. Zion A.M.E. Church and is also stone, built 1869 and renovated in 1986. The fourth church is the Bible Church of God which has a concrete block building which is considered non-contributing, but further research

(Continued on separate sheet)

8. Significance

Survey No. F-2-79

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	X community planning	___ landscape architecture	X religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	X architecture	X education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
X 1800–1899	X commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	X transportation
X 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)
		___ invention		

Specific dates C. 1830-1941 **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: XA ___B XC ___D
and/or
Applicable Exception: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

Level of Significance: ___national ___state X local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The Knoxville Survey District exemplifies a small town of the period 1840-1941 which developed near major transportation routes, combining some elements of the linear turnpike towns such as Jefferson in their planning, and the concentration of terminal towns such as Brunswick, where development and commercial activity revolves around a central point. In Knoxville, the central point is the junction of two major roads, but is adjacent to the railroad line and the canal, both of which were the primary incentives to the growth of the town. The architecture of the town covers the date period of the late 1840's to about 1941, including brick, frame, and stone vernacular residences, commercial buildings, churches, and schools, and examples of the Queen Anne and Gothic Revival styles in residential and religious architecture. The economic stimuli of the transportation networks is evident in the stores and hotels at the center of the town.

Knoxville has much in common with Brunswick in that both were established at strategic points on the Potomac where river crossings and later the railroad and canal helped bring about growth. Although overshadowed by Brunswick in the late 19th century, Knoxville benefited from the proximity of the expanded switching yards at Brunswick and the easy access along Knoxville Road. Knoxville also served as a shipping point for the large farms in the Burkittsville area, including the Horsey and Ahalt Distilleries. In the late 1840's, the neighboring village of Weverton was the subject of an industrial proposal which would have provided Knoxville an early development rush. This was never accomplished, probably because of the death of its principal planner, Caspar Wever in 1849 (Williams and McKinsey, History of Frederick County, p. 274-275). Knoxville therefore remained a small station on the railroad and was surpassed in importance by Brunswick. In terms of existing structures, Knoxville may be compared with Jefferson, Libertytown, and several other turnpike towns, in that all have good examples of commercial structures, churches, schools, and a large variety of residences from the mid to late 19th century.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-2-79

Bond, Isaac, Map of Frederick County, 1858.
Land Records of Frederick County.
Titus, C.O., Atlas of Frederick County, 1873.
Williams, T.J.C. and Folger McKinsey, History of Frederick County, 1910. Reprinted Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1979.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 75 acres

Quadrangle name Harpers Ferry, Va. - Md. - W.Va. Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

Boundary as shown on attached sketch map centered on intersection of Jefferson Pike and Knoxville Road.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janet L. Davis, Historic Sites Surveyor

organization Frederick County Planning & Zoning Dept. date November 1991

street & number 12 E. Church Street telephone 696-2958

city or town Frederick state Maryland 21701

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCD
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
301-514-7600

7.1 Description (Continued)

on the building and the congregation could cause it to be re-classified as contributing to the survey district. Two schoolhouses exist in the survey district, but both are now residences. An 1881 brick school on Cemetery Road is a two-room type with a projecting foyer in the center of the main elevation. At the top of the hill on the northwest side of the survey district near the cemetery is a circa 1928 one-story brick school in a streamlined Classical Revival style.

Following are brief descriptions of the principal structures in the district:

Store and Post Office (F-2-22), east side of Jefferson Pike: This circa 1875 frame gable-front commercial building has the most intact late 19th century storefront in the Knoxville Survey District. It has a recessed center double-doored entry between plate glass display windows above paneled bases. The exterior siding is now asbestos shingles and probably was german siding in its original state. Two 2/2 windows are located on the second story and a small 1/1 gable window has a decorative pediment with applied ornamentation. The cornice returns on the main elevation. The side elevations have three bays each with 2/2 sash. A blacksmith shop once stood on the site, according to the 1858 and 1873 maps, and the building served as one of the various Knoxville post office locations as late as 1980. It is currently unoccupied.

A. A. Winfield House (F-2-23), 208 Jefferson Pike: This frame circa 1850 vernacular dwelling is a good representative of the houses which extend along the Jefferson Pike north of the intersection with Knoxville Road. It has two stories, three bays, and a one-story porch. The siding is aluminum and the roof is standing seam metal. Exterior brick chimneys probably replace original interior end chimneys. A shed addition extends across the rear elevation. This structure is probably identical with the S. Suter house shown on the 1858 Bond map.

Tabler Hotel (F-2-24), 206 Jefferson Pike: This is a frame two story building with an exposed stone basement. It has six bays on the east elevation and a two-level open porch with a modern lattice balustrade on the second level. The siding is composition and the roof is standing seam metal. The sash is 2/2. The hotel appears to have been built in two stages, with the southern three bays as the original part and the northern three added at a later time, enclosing the north gable end chimney on the southern section. It appears on the 1858 map as Tabler's hotel and on the 1873 map as a residence in the southern portion and a harness shop in the northern part.

204 Jefferson Pike (F-2-25): Formerly Miller's Cash Market, this two-story frame building has an exposed stone basement like that of the Tabler Hotel next door on the north. The two-level porch has turned columns and a plain balustrade on the second level. The basement level was enclosed during the first decade of the 20th century for use as a store. The upper level walls are covered with vinyl and the roof is standing seam metal. The three bay elevation has a center entrance and 6/6 sash with interior end chimneys.

7.2 Description (Continued)

Currently under renovation for use as a community center for the neighboring Mt. Zion A.M.E. Church, the building's date of construction may be as early as 1849. One of several properties owned by the Miller family in the 20th century, it is shown on the 1873 map as the Cramer residence. This building and the Tabler Hotel exemplify the combined residential/commercial building commonly found in both urban and rural locations in the late 19th century and early 20th century.

Methodist Episcopal Church (Mt. Zion A.M.E. Church; F-2-26): Located at the corner of Jefferson Pike and Cemetery Road, the 1869 rubblestone church has a three-bay east elevation with a center entrance flanked by rectangular 1/1 stained glass windows. A semi-circular opening outlined by brick in the gable formerly had wood louvers; it now has a flush wood infill. The cornice has a dentil molding. The standing seam metal roof is topped by a square open belfry with a pyramidal metal roof and a cross finial. The Mt. Zion congregation has occupied the building since the 1960's and the last major renovation took place in 1986. The architecture of the building is similar to many other rural Methodist and Reformed churches of the third quarter of the 19th century.

Garrott's Store and House (F-2-27), 3502 Cemetery Road: The four-bay stone house faces the main intersection of the town and has a two-level open porch added in the 1980's, replacing the former one-story porch which existed prior to that time. The current porch may be closer to the original porch, since a door occupies one of the second story bays. On the first story, doors and windows alternate. The roof is composition and has an interior chimney on the north gable end and a modern exterior brick chimney on the south gable. At the rear of the building are several one-story extensions containing the contracting business of the current owner. This was the location of the Miller & Garrott store which was described as burned and rebuilt in 1858 by the Williams and McKinsey History of Frederick County, p. 1483. On the next page, subsequent Miller family businessmen are described as finishing a new stone store in 1908 on the site of the Miller store. This apparent contradiction has not been fully researched to identify the respective locations. The existing building has the characteristics of a circa 1850-60 building, but the interior was not documented, a step which may help date the building.

S.B. Preston House (F-2-28), 153 Knoxville Road: This is a circa 1850 stone dwelling with four bays on the first story and two on the second story. A cross gable with shingle facing and a patterned slate roof were added in the last quarter of the 19th century. Evidence is visible on the north elevation of a one-story porch which has been removed. It has plain wood lintels and 6/6 sash with double entrances, in the style of German houses in the northern section of Frederick County.

Trinity Lutheran Church (F-2-29) and Sunday School Building (F-2-30): The two buildings stand side by side on the south side of Knoxville Road. The church is rubblestone with double entrances and a three-part window in the gable. The roof is standing seam metal topped by an open belfry under a pyramidal roof with a finial. The Sunday School Building is frame with asbestos shingle siding except in the gable, which is covered with patterned shingles. Three

7.3 Description (Continued)

bays on the north elevation have pointed arch windows and a pair of pointed arch louvred windows are in the gable. The gable peak is filled with a tympanum of diagonal flush boards. The present church building dates from 1873, replacing the original 1848 building. The Sunday School Building was built about 1880-90. The Lutheran Church was one of the first religious structures in the early days of Knoxville.

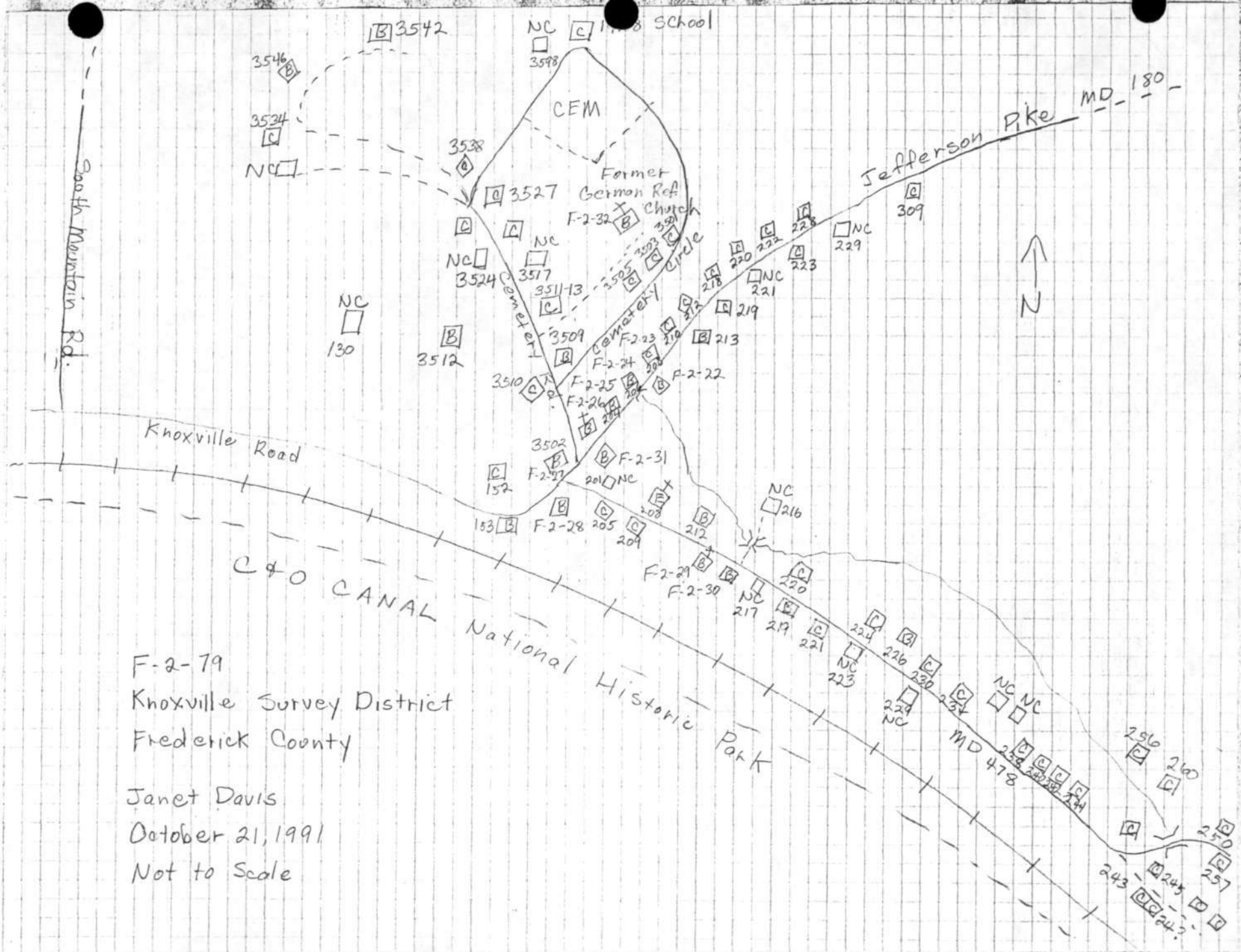
Garrott's Hotel (F-2-31), east side of Jefferson Pike at Knoxville Road: The largest and most important of the hotels in Knoxville in the 19th century, the circa 1850 stone building has three stories and eight bays on the west elevation. A two-level porch existing in 1980 has been replaced with a covered two-story porch, which, like the Garrott Store across the street, may be more accurate in terms of original appearance. A historic postcard view of the hotel around 1900 shows a covered two-story porch on the building. Currently under renovation, the building has a stucco west elevation and 1/1 replacement sash. The roof is standing seam metal and there are three chimneys, one off-center and the other two at the gable ends. Doorways and window frames are simple. This building, more than any other in Knoxville, demonstrates by its size and design the level of travel and activity associated with the railroad and canal during the second half of the 19th century.

German Reformed Church (F-2-32), Cemetery Road: Built in 1851, this two-story rubblestone building has been used as a residence since about 1925. It has three-part windows on both floors and a semi-circular window in the gable peak. Double entrances have been altered with infill and the plaster exterior covering has been mostly removed. The church was also used as a public school in the 1850's, as indicated on the 1858 Bond map. Its site on the hill overlooking the town is part of an early addition to Knoxville called Rhode's Addition. The still-active cemetery on the top of the hill was originally associated with this church.

1881 School, 3509 Cemetery Road: Now a dwelling, this one-story brick schoolhouse was built about 1881 and originally had two rooms with a common foyer entrance which projects from the southeast elevation. The foyer has corbeled blind arches and a round-arched window in the gable. The sash is 6/6 with wood lintels and a standing seam metal roof. A modern concrete block extension is located on the basement level.

1928 School, top of Cemetery Road: This brick building was undoubtedly the replacement of the 1881 building. It has a five bay, streamlined Classical Revival facade with a recessed arched entrance in the center projecting bay. Double doors with glazed upper panels are topped by a fanlight. The flanking windows were filled in to accommodate smaller sash when the building became a residence after 1945. The flat roofline is topped by a concrete cap. Exterior concrete block chimneys are located on the main elevation and additions have been made to the rear and side elevations.

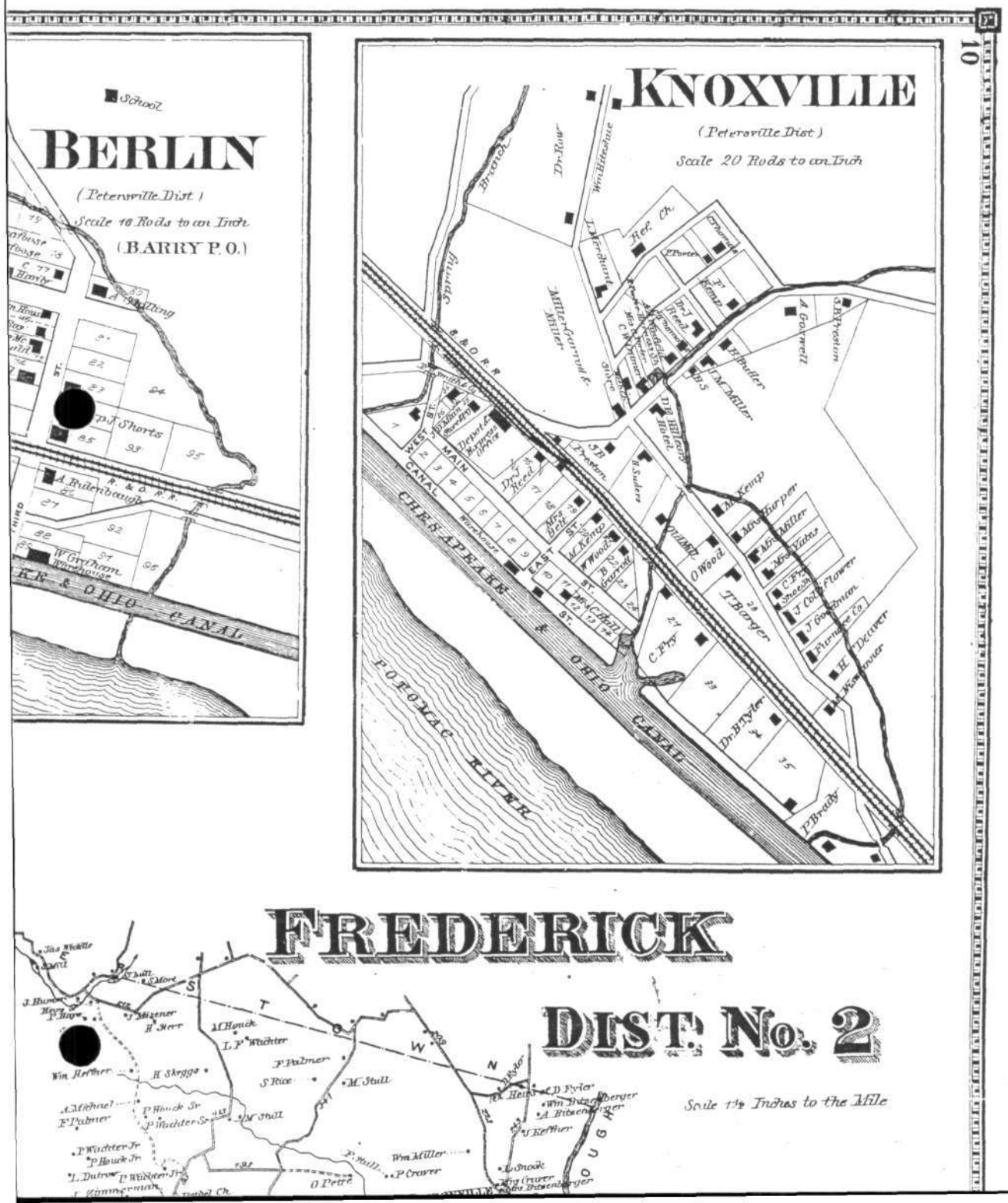
Darby House, 3512 Cemetery Road: This is a circa 1893 Queen Anne style frame house with prominent gables and a wide three-sided veranda. The south elevation has applied sunburst decoration and shingled exterior covering. The best example of the style in the survey district, this may have served as a summer resort house in the early 20th century.



F-2-79
Knoxville Survey District
Frederick County

Janet Davis
October 21, 1991
Not to Scale

F-2-79
Knoxville Survey District
Frederick County
C.O. Titus, Atlas of Frederick County, 1873.
Detail of Knoxville village plan

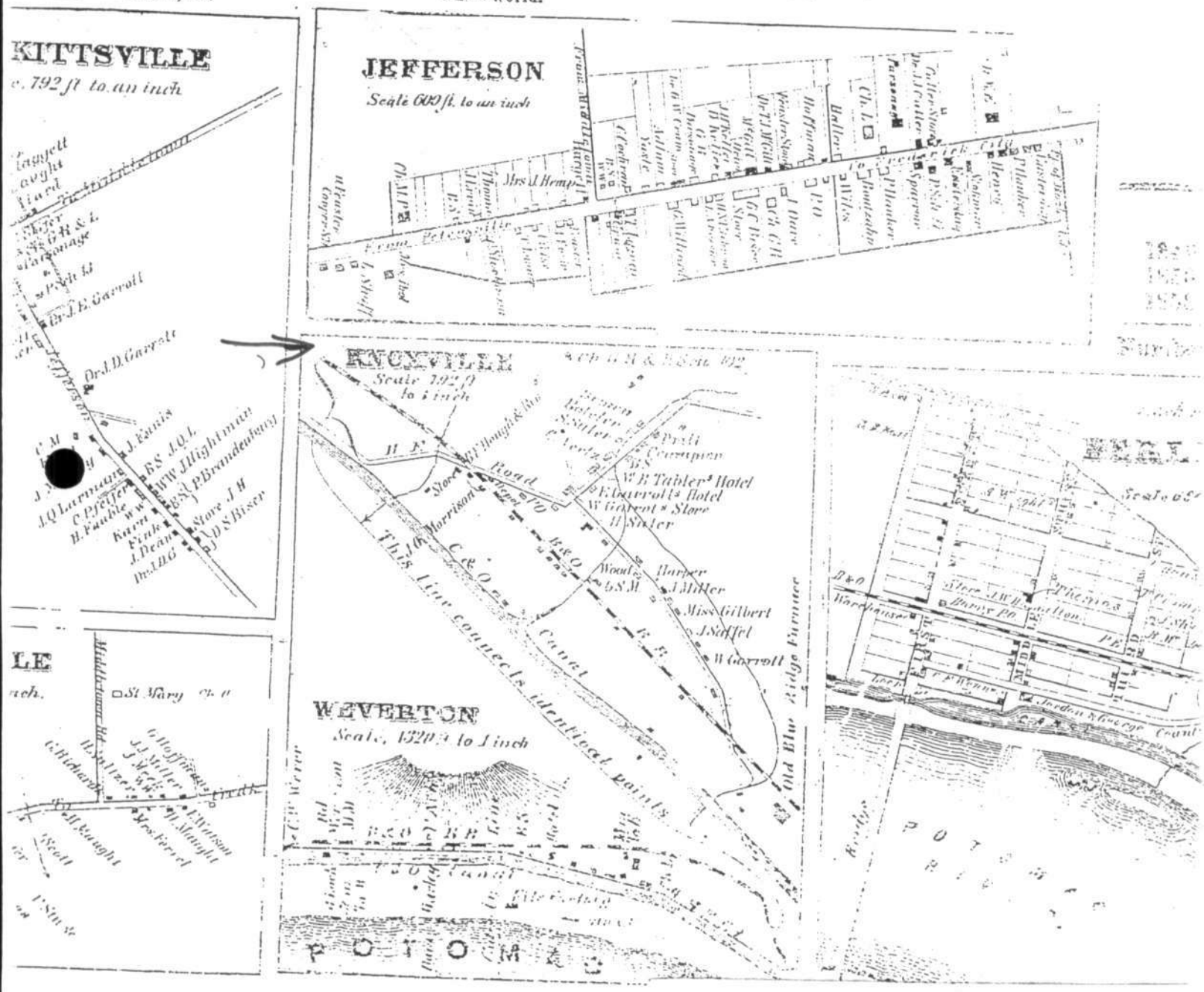


-n Mountain come the "Red Lands,"—a narrow
nd 2, containing much Calico Marble; but extend-
n parts of Nos. 4, 5 and 15, the northwest parts of
nty, and formed from Red Clay Slates or Shales;
variable in productiveness, with Limestone near
ich Iron ore three miles south..
s of 1 and 2, with the northwest of 13 and south-
and level or beautifully rolling Limestone valley.
e County is hilly or very hilly, composed of va-
ter[illegible]d with Limestone, Iron, Sandstone, &c.,
erty. It is of every grade of fertility, from the
Linganore, Beaver Dam, Pipe Creek and Sam's
lls east of Israel's Creek and [illegible] the rus
ain, and th[illegible] of Parr's
ridg[illegible] passes east of Emmitsburg,
and [illegible] Pleasant, &c.

FOR CHILDREN'S FIRST LESSONS ABOUT HOME.—Spread the map upon a table or clean floor, with the right hand side toward the sunrise, and the left hand side toward the sunset, to make it correspond with the country. The bottom and top may be rolled up to within 6 inches or a foot of *home*, to admit of getting near that part.

Then the learners should look over the map in a line with *home and every place* they notice, and thus learn to point out its *direction from home, &c.*

They should not be wearied with long lessons, but should dwell upon a few things at a time, till they are well fixed in the mind; remembering that 5 new facts or clear ideas every day, will amount to more than 1500 in a year, or 15000 in 10 year[illegible]hile scarcely 5000 important ones are found in th[illegible]hool geography of the whole world.



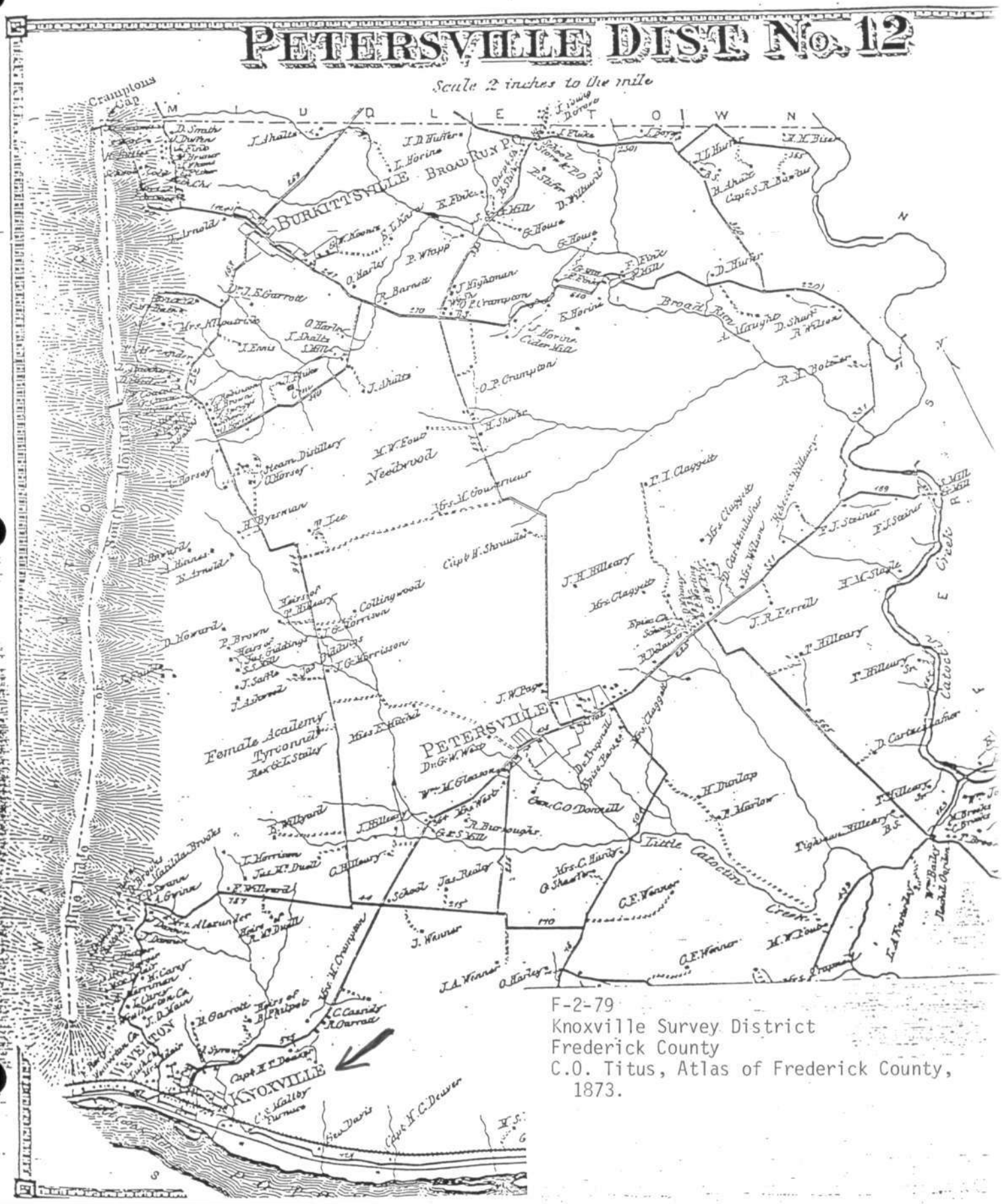
F-2-79
Knoxville Survey District
Frederick County
Isaac Bond, Map of Frederick County, 1858.
Detail of Knoxville village plan

F-2-79
Knoxville Survey District
Frederick County
Isaac Bond, Map of Frederick County, 1858.

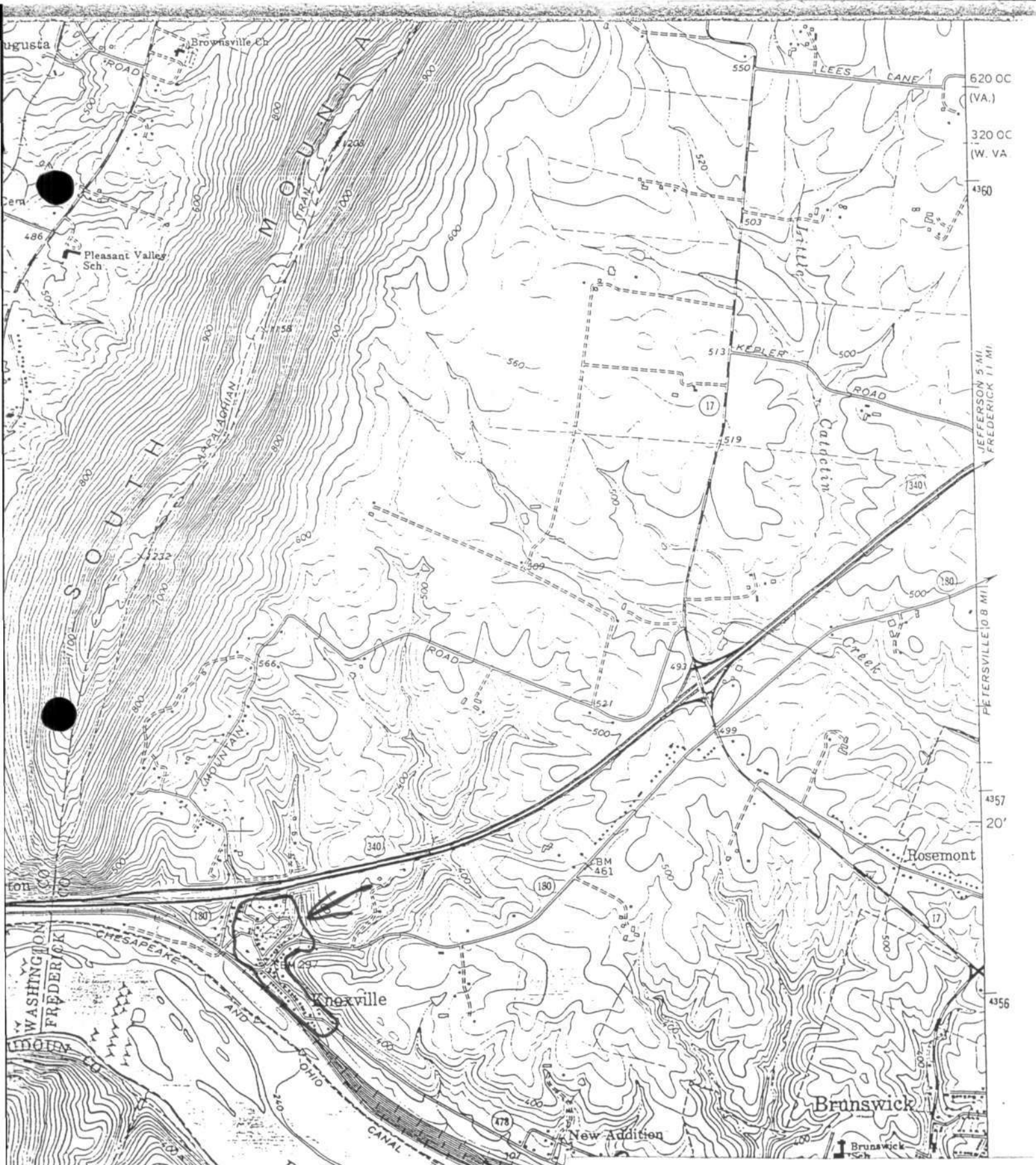
SURFACE, SOIL, &c.

Districts Nos. 10 and 6, and the northwest parts of 2, 4, 5 mountainous, producing little but timber, except in the rich tful Harbaugh and Eyler Valleys, about Wolfsville and Wol and in a few other spots.

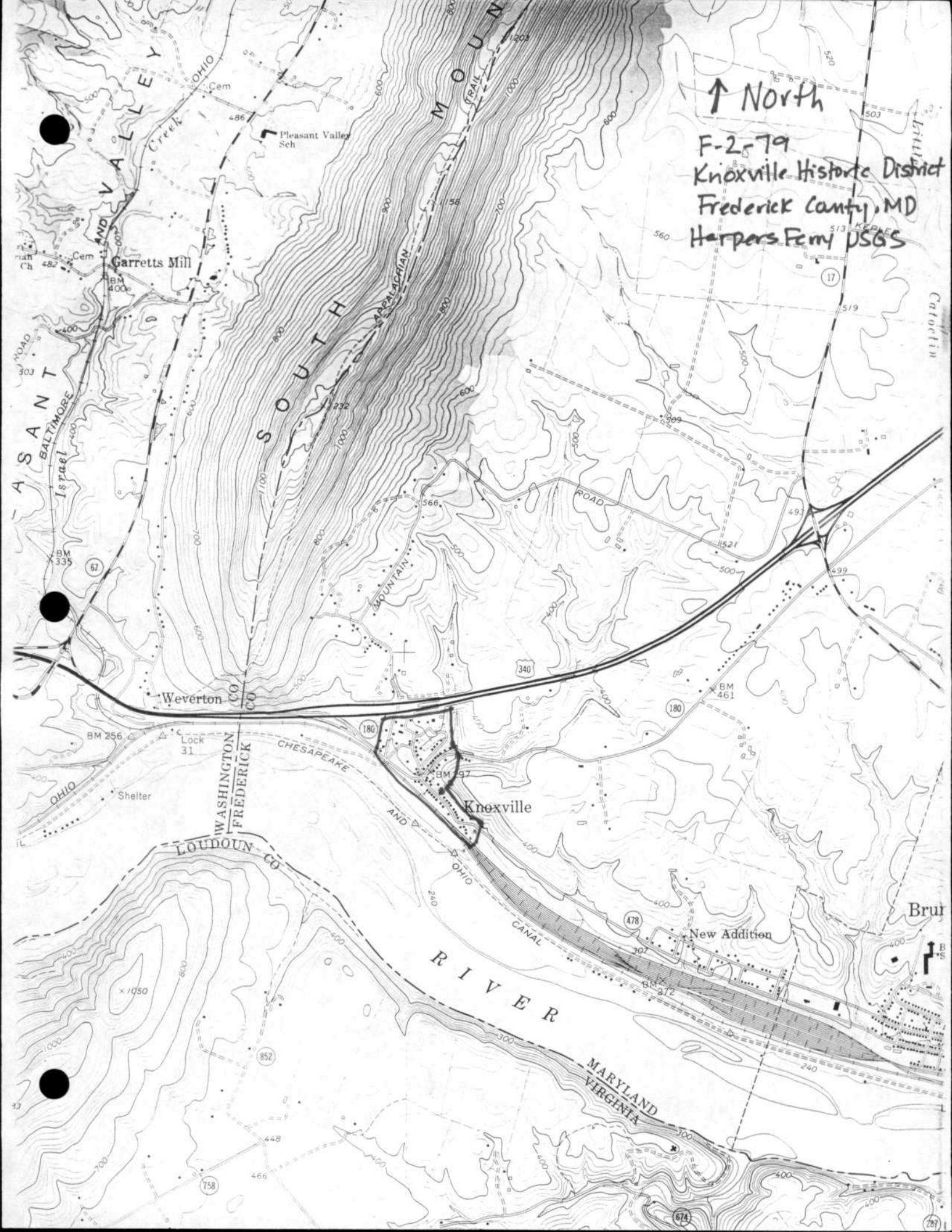
Nos. 16, 3, 12 and 14, form the hilly but productive and p



F-2-79
Knoxville Survey District
Frederick County
C.O. Titus, Atlas of Frederick County, 1873.



F-2-79
Knoxville Survey District
Frederick County
USGS Harpers Ferry, Va. - Md. - W. Va.
1:24000


↑ North
F-2-79
Knoxville Historic District
Frederick County, MD
Harpers Ferry USGS
SOUTH MOUNTAIN
APPALACHIAN TRAIL
Pleasant Valley Sch
Garretts Mill
Weverton
Knoxville
New Addition
Shelter
Lock 31
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL
WASHINGTON CO
FREDERICK CO
LOUDOUN CO
RIVER
MARYLAND
VIRGINIA
BALTIMORE
Israel
Creek
OHIO
Cem
BM 400
BM 335
BM 256
BM 297
BM 461
BM 272
Catoctin
Brun

F-2-79

Knoxville [illegible]

Fred [illegible]

Photo: [illegible]

October [illegible]

Aug. '66. [illegible]

Very [illegible] Rd. [illegible]

[illegible]

F. 2 [illegible]

Kr[illegible]

Frederick (Corn)

Photo: [illegible]

[illegible]

Neg [illegible]

[illegible] from Kronville Rd

[illegible]

2/12

F-2 79

Knoxville [illegible]

Frederick [illegible]

Photo [illegible]

October 1991

[illegible]

[illegible] Jefferson Pike [illegible] Knoxville Rd.

3/18

F-2-77

Knoxville Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

October [illegible]

Neg. [illegible]

Garrett Hotel [illegible] Jacobs

4/16

TO
WEST
340
SOUTH
180
TO
EAST
340
NORTH
180

F-2-4

Knox [illegible]

Fred [illegible] County

Ph[illegible]

October 1991

Neg. [illegible] Md.

Garrett [illegible] and Elevation

5/5

F-2-77

Knoxville [illegible]

Freeman County

Plate [illegible]

Oc[illegible]

1. eq[illegible] [illegible] Stonesville Wld.

Store [illegible] Office [illegible] Jeff [illegible] most elevation

6/[illegible]

F-2-79

Knox [illegible] Fritsch

Frederick [illegible]

Photo: [illegible]

Cadd [illegible]

[illegible]

Commercial [illegible] + Tabernacle Hotel [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

F[illegible]

Knoxville Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet [illegible]

Cet[illegible]

Neg. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

F 2-79

Knoxville Sewer District

Fredrick [illegible]

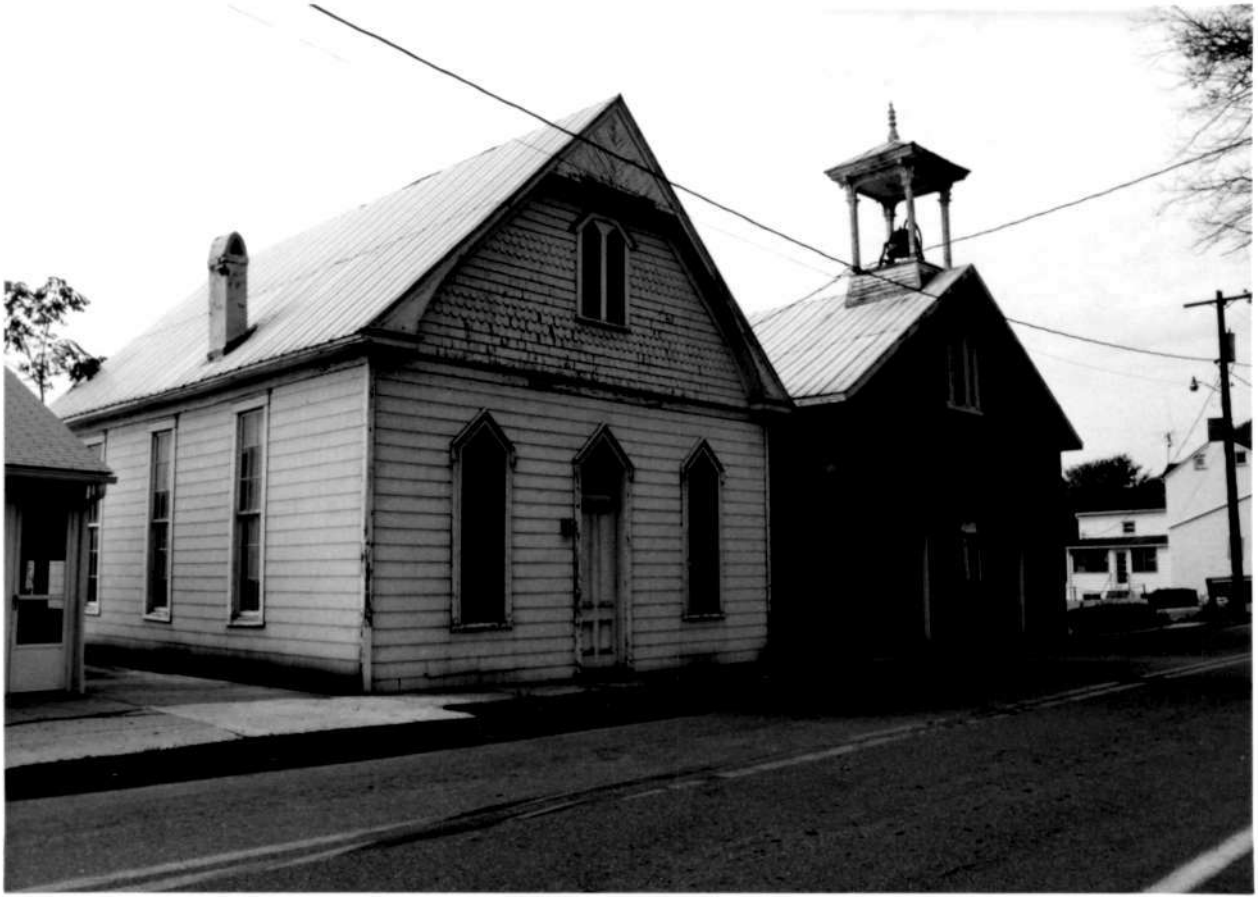
Photo [illegible]

C[illegible] 1991

Neg. [illegible] Knoxville, Md.

[illegible] Knoxville Rd. [illegible]

9/15



F. 2 [illegible]

Knoxville [illegible] District

Fr[illegible] County

Photo: [illegible]

October 1991

Negative: [illegible] Greenwille, NY

Trinity Lot[illegible] Sanctuary [illegible] and [illegible],

Knoxville Rd., north elevation

10/1[illegible]

F-9 [illegible]

Knoxville Survey District

Frederick Creek

Photo: Janet [illegible]

October [illegible]

Neg. loc. [illegible]

207 Knoxville Rd [illegible]

11/15

F-2-79

Knoxville [illegible]

Frederick [illegible]

Photo: Janet Davis

October [illegible]

Negative [illegible] Grounsville, Md.

[illegible] Church, Cemetery [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

F-2 79

Knoxville Zone / District

Frederick County

Photo: [illegible]

Details: [illegible]

New Idea Md. [illegible]

[illegible]

F-2-79

Knoxville [illegible] District

Frederick [illegible]

[illegible]

October [illegible]

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, [illegible]

Dr. [illegible]

14/15

Fig. [illegible]

Knoxville Survey District

Frederick

Photo: [illegible]

Catalog [illegible]

[illegible]

1928 [illegible]

'5[illegible]